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*Access
to food*

*Improving
health*

*Developing
society*

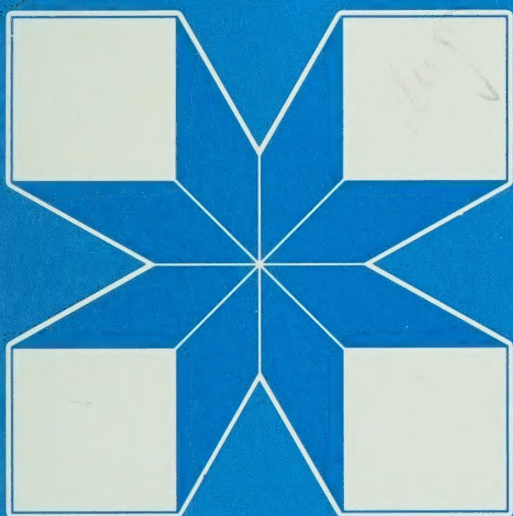
*Sharing
information*

*Using
technologies*

*Skills for
development*

*Reaching
out*

IDRC



C A N A D A

IDRC

Through support for research, Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) assists developing countries in creating their own long-term solutions to pressing development problems. Support is given directly to Third World institutions whose research focuses primarily on meeting the basic needs of the population and overcoming the problems of poverty. Research is undertaken by Third World recipients independently or, occasionally, in collaboration with Canadian partners.

The principles guiding IDRC-supported research are that projects must be targeted to benefit the poor. Support is usually provided to applied rather than basic research. Projects are designed to maximize the use of local materials and to strengthen human and institutional capacity.

IDRC is funded by the Canadian government, but it is autonomous in its policies and activities. Its Board of Governors is international and reflects the nonpartisan, multicultural nature of the organization.

Since its creation in 1970, the Centre has supported some 4,000 projects in more than 100 countries. It contributes to various South-South and South-North research networks, development newsletters, international seminars, and conferences.

The Centre's interests are necessarily extensive to meet the needs of its Third World partners and include agriculture; forestry; fisheries; animal sciences; food storage, processing, and distribution; health systems; education; population studies; economics; urban policies; environmental strategies; science and technology policy; information systems; earth sciences; communication processes; and dissemination and utilization of research results.

Cette brochure est également publiée en français.
La edición española de esta publicación también se encuentra disponible.

One of the major objectives of IDRC is to improve access to food and other basic necessities for the individual. To achieve this objective, research aims at increasing food production as well as the purchasing power of the poor through creating more employment and income-generating opportunities.

IDRC's approach includes consideration of the ecological impact of agricultural production systems and the need for promoting sustainable practices to ensure that long-term productivity is not sacrificed for short-term gain. Support is also provided to activities that directly conserve and enhance the renewable natural resource base on which production depends.

The activities that are funded take on several forms. Normally, individual research projects or programs are supported. Because communication between researchers is so important, IDRC also works to bring scientists together. Support goes to establishing and maintaining networks and organizing workshops. Many projects also contain a training component.

The efforts of IDRC for the production and utilization of renewable natural resources involve support to research activities in crop production and animal production systems, as well as in forestry and fisheries, agricultural economics, postproduction systems, and nutrition. Collaboration between programs is encouraged where a multidisciplinary perspective is considered appropriate.

Crop production systems

The crops program is one of IDRC's largest, reflecting the importance of crops in feeding the world's population. Research support is directed toward improving production practices used by resource-poor farm families. A systems approach to research is encouraged, examining the problems and potentials of the whole farm. Emphasis is given to crops that are important in the diets of, and as a source of income for, the poor. Although some support for research on major cereals, such as wheat, rice, and maize, is provided, support has largely focused on:

- Sorghum and millet, important staple crops in the semi-arid tropics;
- Grain legumes, especially cowpeas, groundnuts, chick-peas, lentils, and faba beans;
- Annual oilseed crops, such as sesame, safflower, sunflower, rapeseed, mustard, linseed, and niger;
- Root crops, especially cassava; and
- Important perennials, such as bananas and plantains.

*Improving production practices,
protecting natural resources*

Rapidly expanding populations are increasing the pressure on land and water resources in many parts of the world. Recognizing this, IDRC supports research on topics such as alternative fertilizers, soil erosion control, tillage practices, and agroforestry. IDRC also funds activities that contribute to the development of more effective and less harmful methods of crop protection and pest control.

Animal production systems

IDRC support to research in animal production is concerned with improving the production of highly nutritious foods of animal origin and with increasing the income of low-income rural families. As with crops research, there is a strong systems focus. Research emphasizes management and overcoming feeding constraints over research on breeding. Attention is given to forage production, pasture management, and by-product utilization. Here again, the dual goals of productivity and sustainability are pursued. Ruminants, because they are better able to use poor-quality feed, are emphasized over nonruminants. The priority is for:

- Systems involving cattle and, to a smaller extent, buffalo;
- Sheep and goats, llamas and alpacas, so important to many low-income farmers; and
- A number of small animals and poultry.

Fisheries

Since the 1970s, natural fish populations have been exploited at or near the maximum sustainable level. The fisheries program of IDRC has focused a subprogram on fishing communities aiming at diversifying production, reducing costs, and increasing profits through transformation and marketing activities, as well as improving the management of existing fisheries. The other major focus is on the production of fish raised in captivity in both marine and fresh water. The emphasis varies with the region:

- In Latin America and the Caribbean, priority is given to marine fisheries;
- In Africa and the Middle East, inland fisheries are targeted; and
- In Asia, aquaculture technologies are being researched, many with potential for transfer to African and Latin American environments.

Forestry

The forestry program of IDRC emphasizes community over industrial forestry. In addition to the valuable products and by-products provided, trees can play an extremely important role in soil and water management. Research is directed to improve and increase the use of trees by the poor of the developing world.

Establishing fast-growing trees is a top priority in the dry zones of Africa and South America where expanding agriculture and the need for fuelwood have led to destruction of the natural forests. Aside from the selection of the best-suited species, research support emphasizes the development of simple techniques to establish and manage village woodlots.

An interdisciplinary approach is taken in supporting agroforestry research, often involving the crops and the animals research programs, as well as the agricultural economics program. In the area of forest-product use, research has helped to determine properties of secondary and lesser-known timber species and to promote their use. Support for research in tree improvement and breeding focuses on bamboo and rattan in Asia and on propagation methods and cultural techniques for widely used multipurpose species in all regions.

Agricultural economics

The agricultural economics program of IDRC works to improve the way economic considerations are applied to the design of research, the evaluation of technological alternatives, and the introduction of technology. The program often accommodates joint or complementary projects with commodity-oriented programs in:

- Seeking ways of increasing employment and income;
- Introducing new technologies; and
- Studying production and utilization systems, including markets.

Postproduction systems

There is considerable potential for increasing food availability to the poor through the reduction of waste and improved efficiency of processing of food and other commodities. In addition, there is potential for increasing employment opportunities. IDRC supports research in food processing, storage, and marketing. The program supports:

- Research on food-processing equipment, such as solar driers and grain dehullers;
- Studies on food treatment and nutritional impact; and
- Research into the design, adaptation, and testing of equipment useful for small-scale agricultural industries.

Nutrition

Nutritional objectives are incorporated wherever possible in all programs. Projects focusing specifically on nutrition are supported as well. The goal of the Centre's nutrition program is to improve community nutrition and the nutritional status of the poor. The program supports:

- The development and implementation of methods for assessing the broad causes of community nutrition problems;
- Research aimed at guiding the formulation of national policies and action programs for nutritional improvement; and
- Integrated multidisciplinary research projects in nutrition.

Project proposals

*For project proposals in the fields covered in this section, contact the program officers of the **Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences Division** in your region or at the head office.*

IDRC encourages an environment within which the community, researchers, and health workers can act together to establish effective systems to improve and maintain community health. IDRC elaborates and examines potential systems of community health and assesses their effectiveness, their cost, and their replicability. The following three programs focus not only on the needs as identified by health experts but also on the demands as perceived by community members. The approach is global and is based on an ecological concept of health and health status.

Health and the community

The health and the community program identifies and develops action-oriented, community-based research initiatives. Priority is given to projects that examine the health effects of social and economic conditions as well as those of culture and human behaviour. The program's main emphasis centres on:

- Expanding beyond the biomedical research framework to encompass the social, economic, and cultural dimensions of the health and disease process at the individual, household, and community levels;
- Promoting interdisciplinary, collaborative approaches for the design and improvement of epidemiological, social, and ethnological methods for health research; and
- Fostering participatory research in health to encourage more effective decision-making about project directions and the application of research results.

Health systems

The health systems program supports research that will make the health care system more responsive to the needs of the community. The program is interested in supporting projects that examine the various levels of health care delivery and management, personnel requirements and training, relevant health information systems, efficient allocation of resources, and equitable financing. It seeks to encourage the development of innovative models that will improve the performance of the health systems and involve the community in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of health care programs. In summary, the health systems program supports activities on:

- Management and delivery of health services;
- Health services planning and financing;
- Health policy; and
- Strengthening of research capacity in developing countries.

*Good health: critical to the
development equation*

Health and the environment

People's health and the environment in which they live and work are inextricably linked. The air, water, soil, and vegetation are all essential to humans, but can also be sources of disease if contaminated by microorganisms, parasites, or agricultural or industrial pollution. Projects are supported along three related themes:

- **Water and water use:** How can communities gain access to water that is safe, potable, and in sufficient supply? How can contaminated water be purified simply and affordably? How can the community verify the safety of its available water? Projects are supported on simple, low-cost technologies of water provision and purification, including water-quality testing and wastewater treatment;
- **The living environment:** How can communities work toward a disease-free environment? Support is considered for innovative, self-sustaining ways of curbing parasitic and infectious diseases through sanitation by community interventions making use of appropriate technologies. Furthermore, studies of the effects of environmental pollution on human health, resulting from industrial and agricultural activities, are encouraged; and
- **The working environment:** How do work habits affect the community wage earners? Emphasis is given to research on the occupationally related illnesses of rural workers engaged in small-scale industries or agriculture. Special attention is given to the serious problem of pesticide intoxication.

Whenever appropriate, researchers are encouraged to consider projects that reflect the interdependence of environmental factors and human life and health.

Project proposals

*For project proposals in the fields covered in this section, contact the program officers of the **Health Sciences Division** in your region or at the head office.*

Through support for research, IDRC helps societies gain an understanding of how development affects people and institutions and how they, in turn, affect development. Projects that concentrate on identifying people's needs, helping policymakers to address these needs, and promoting the participation of the community are among the criteria for project development and support.

Economic policy

Sound policy is an important precondition for development. IDRC supports research to help policymakers understand and deal with new developments in trade, technology, finance, and other areas as they affect the economies of developing countries. The effects of these trends and policies on vulnerable groups is emphasized, as is the need to design policies that can be administered easily by governments. IDRC supports economic policy studies on debt, trade, financial management, industrialization, and agriculture.

Human survival and development

IDRC supports projects that assess and attempt to fulfill the most fundamental needs of human survival and development in the developing world:

- Population dynamics, migration, fertility, and mortality and their relationship to better health and to family size;
- Educational development: the improvement in the quality, relevance, equity, and management of educational systems; and
- Community participation in development activities and their adaptation to indigenous knowledge and culture.

Through such activities, IDRC develops objectives and strategies appropriate to different regions of the developing world, including:

- In Africa, the development of research networks and other capacity-building activities;
- In Latin America, support to research related to education and the labour market and native Indian education, as well as to the better utilization of demographic research data; and
- In Asia, the funding of research related to the survival and development of particularly marginal population groups.

*Developing
society*

*Better understanding
makes better policies*

Developing cities

IDRC funds research in urban areas to improve people's living environments by focusing on:

- Governance, decentralization, and urban management: research on democratization and administrative decentralization processes are supported because they affect urban management and regional development issues;
- Urban poverty, access to resources, and participation: the focus is on the urban poor and their access to food, land, shelter, and other services required to meet basic needs. Special attention is given to community organization and participation, mutual aid, and other forms of self-help organizations; and
- Urbanization, economy, and environment: support is given for research on the urban informal sector. Exploratory research is also encouraged on the impact of the debt crisis and structural adjustment on the urban economy and on sustainable development and the environmental impact of rapid urbanization.

Environment

IDRC recognizes that not only can development activities degrade the environment but that environmental quality can also limit development. The search for environmentally sustainable development leads to research in the following fields:

- Management of natural resources to promote community development, encourage technical adaptation, and protect habitats;
- Linkages between environmental degradation and poverty, including those related to structural adjustment;
- Extent and impact of indoor and outdoor air pollution, misuse of pesticides, and solid wastes;
- Global warming, climate change, and natural hazards as they affect developing countries; and
- Improved policy formulation through innovative environmental assessment, state of the environment reporting, and institutional design.

Because of the pervasive nature of environmental impacts, special efforts are made to formulate projects with other groups in IDRC, for example, integrated pest management with agriculture and health sciences, natural resources accounting systems with economic policy, urban transportation options with urban development, and women and natural resource use with the gender and development program.

Gender and development

Program officers advise other IDRC staff on issues regarding the impact of gender in participation in the development process. IDRC supports projects that:

- Examine women's work in industry — the health risks they incur, tasks differentiated by gender, and women's access to training, unions, and childcare;
- Research conditions of women working in the informal sector;
- Study women in agriculture — their access to credit and technology and their role in decision-making; and
- Explore the cultural barriers that have traditionally kept women in some countries from participating in politics.

IDRC also provides some funds for training in gender analysis. An internship program is offered at IDRC's head office for Third World researchers working on involving women in development programs. A small number of grants is also available for researchers to attend courses about gender and development.

Project proposals

*For project proposals in the fields covered in this section, contact the program officers of the **Social Sciences Division** in your region or at the head office.*

There is an ever-increasing volume of scientific, technical, and socioeconomic information being produced that could be applied by Third World countries to their development problems. IDRC helps researchers, policymakers, community organizations, and others to gain access to this information resource. It supports improvements to systems, services, and tools for managing and using information for development.

Science and technology information

IDRC supports projects that collect, repackage, and disseminate information for different users in the following areas:

- Agriculture: establishing and strengthening specialized information centres, helping national centres manage their own agricultural information more effectively, and improving information networks for researchers;
- Industry, technology, and shelter: supporting technical information services for small- and medium-scale industries, use of patents and standards information, information on shelter, and energy research information;
- Natural resources and environment: improving information systems related to stability and sustainability of resources and the environment, including agroecology, fisheries, forestry, land use, soil and water management, environmental protection, earthquakes, and desertification; and
- Science and technology: setting up multidisciplinary information systems to be used in developing national policies.

Socioeconomic information

IDRC helps improve the management and use of information systems and networks in the following areas:

- Development economics: debt recording and management, trade information, management of public enterprises, labour and employment, public finance, and economic research information;
- Health and social issues: public and community health, women in development, education, local language and communication, and social justice; and
- Development of information infrastructure: information science education and other approaches to human resources development, and multisectoral regional and national networks of library, information, and archive systems.

*Sharing
information*

Networking scientists

Information tools and methods

The information tools and methods program helps Third World countries to develop, adapt, test, and use modern information-handling tools so that developing countries can make more informed decisions on the appropriateness of these techniques for their needs. It also occasionally provides advice and training to libraries and documentation centres in selected projects in developing countries. IDRC supports these activities in the following main areas:

- Telematics: facilitating information exchange, networking, and communications through computer messaging and conferencing, and extending the reach of telecommunications to developing countries through the use of new techniques such as packet radio and satellite;
- Informatics: helping Third World countries to use computer-based information management techniques through software development and adaption; and
- Geomatics: using remotely sensed data from satellites and airborne sensors, modern cartographic techniques, and geographic information systems to assist in research and development planning.

MINISIS software

MINISIS is a versatile software package developed by IDRC. It is used by many organizations around the world for bibliographic and other textual applications. Its multilingual capability is particularly useful. MINISIS software is available free to nonprofit organizations in developing countries. For more information, write to MINISIS, Information Sciences Division, at IDRC's head office in Ottawa, Canada.

IDRIS databank

IDRC has collaborated with several other development agencies to create the Inter-Agency Development Research Information System (IDRIS).

The databank contains information describing research projects that are funded by IDRC and the following organizations: the Board on Science and Technology for International Development (BOSTID), German Appropriate Technology Exchange (GATE), International Foundation for Science (IFS), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC), and the United Nations University (UNU).

Users of Datapac can gain direct access to IDRIS. Requests for data searches may be sent to the Library at IDRC in Ottawa.

Library services

IDRC's Library provides services to Canadians working on international development in universities and other organizations. Through its Development Databases Service, it provides the Canadian development research community with online access to IDRC's databases, including IDRIS, as well as those it receives from international organizations. The Library also provides information, training, and advice to researchers in developing countries. Training is offered to personnel of international organizations who are establishing information guidelines and standards.

The Library is also privileged to hold the original documents of the World Commission on Environment and Development, better known as the Bruntland Commission.

*For more information, contact the **Library**, IDRC, 250 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9. Telephone: (613) 236-6163.*

Project proposals

*For project proposals in the fields covered in this section, contact the program officers of the **Information Sciences Division** in your region or at the head office.*

IDRC's objective is to encourage and enable the use of local materials, resources, and technology to meet the basic needs for clean water, safe shelter, low-cost manufacturing inputs, and employment. Emphasis is on adapting technology to local conditions by encouraging small- and medium-size enterprises to upgrade their existing products and processes or develop new ones. The goal is to generate employment and income through increasing the value of local resources. Two programs, earth sciences and technology for local enterprises, have been designed to accomplish these objectives. These programs also focus on the needs of developing countries in the housing sector.

Earth sciences

Engineering principles are used to deal with environmental problems of a geological nature:

- Earthquakes and volcanos;
- Soil erosion and slope instability;
- Underground water supply and contamination; and
- Extraction and processing of local natural resources.

To address these problems, three subprograms have been implemented:

- Water in the environment: studies of underground water resources and their contamination in large cities and in rural areas. Water management, hydrology, erosion, and sedimentation studies are also included;
- Geotechnics: problems of soil mechanics, slope instability, engineering geology, foundation engineering, and earthquake engineering; and
- Agrogeology and small-scale mining: the geology of raw fertilizers, characterization of soil fertility, and mine geology to satisfy needs for building materials, industrial minerals, and metals.

Technology for local enterprises

The technology for local enterprises program supports applied research considering the problems of productivity, efficiency, and profitability of small- and medium-scale enterprises by:

- Focusing on technological problems facing industries;
- Improving industrial research capabilities; and
- Enhancing traditional techniques through the gradual introduction of new technologies.

*Using
technologies*

*Creating with local resources
a technology that works*

The overall aim is to develop strategies that will benefit low-income consumers by helping enterprises produce better goods at a lower cost. This program is divided into two sectors:

- Utilization of local resources: involving efforts to help industries develop new chemical products of vegetable, animal, or mineral sources and promote the use of waste products from other industrial activities; and
- Upgrading of local production methods: integrating modern microelectronic equipment into traditional industries, promoting more efficient processes in foundry and metal industries, and developing novel and inexpensive methods of improving the production techniques for textiles and leather.

Project proposals

*For project proposals in the fields covered in this section, contact the program officers of the **Earth and Engineering Sciences Division** in your region or at the head office.*

IDRC often trains Third World scientists working in development. The emphasis is on professional upgrading, rather than basic training, so that scientists may carry out high-quality research and improve the functioning of their institutions.

IDRC's training activities aim at building capacities and extending these to a broader research community. A strong scientific community in the developing world creates an environment suitable to the accumulation and reproduction of new knowledge leading to sustainable development.

Training researchers of the South

IDRC's training programs are intended to support the needs of the indigenous research community. Possible trainees are identified from within IDRC-funded projects and institutional networks. Specifically, the focus is on short-term specialized training, graduate-degree training, and scholarly exchanges.

One example of specialized training is through the Pearson Fellowships program that IDRC arranges for outstanding public servants in developing countries to study in Ottawa, Canada, to improve their skills in public administration. The Pearson Fellowships were established to commemorate the achievements of the Chairman of IDRC's first Board of Governors, the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson.

Training Canadians for careers in development

IDRC involves the Canadian academic community in addressing the problems of international development through the following programs:

- Young Canadian Researchers Award: giving Canadian graduate students or junior professionals a chance to take research or research-related training in developing countries. The award covers a 12-month period;
- The Gemini Internship in Journalism is awarded to Canadians or permanent residents employed by a newspaper or news agency. The award is offered only once each year and enables the awardee to undertake a professional internship with the Gemini News Service, which includes an assignment with a Third World media; and

*Skills for
development*

Together we train one another

- John G. Bene Fellowship in Social Forestry: for graduate students focusing on the relationship of forest resources to the social, economic, and environmental welfare of people in the Third World. The fellowship is administered by IDRC on behalf of the late John G. Bene, a member of IDRC's first Board of Governors.

Fellowship applications

*Applicants for the Young Canadian Researchers Award must propose research or professional placement with a foreign organization. Affiliation with a Third World organization is required to ensure proper guidance. Applications may be obtained from the deans of graduate schools across Canada or by contacting **IDRC's Fellowships and Awards Division** at the head office. Completed applications for the Young Canadian Researchers Award must be submitted to IDRC by 10 January; John G. Bene Fellowship, 1 January; and Gemini Internship, 1 June.*

Training proposals

*For training proposals in the areas covered in this section, contact the program officers of the **Fellowships and Awards Division** in your region or at the head office.*

IDRC gives voice to researchers and to the entire development community. Through diverse channels, scientists can spread information to their colleagues and to the people using their research results. This essential exchange of knowledge and ideas encourages sustainable development. IDRC favours two approaches: greater interaction and knowledge sharing between scientists world wide, and the promotion of increased dissemination and utilization of research results between end users and beneficiaries.

In the field

Knowledge must be communicated and employed. By encouraging close links between scientists and the people using their results, development can take root. IDRC facilitates this process by:

- Supporting projects that focus on the utilization of research results arising from IDRC-funded projects;
- Researching the most effective methods of communicating in the developing world; and
- Developing projects that directly support individuals and institutions in publishing, media, translation, and marketing. It also helps develop communications research methodology.

In addition, IDRC helps improve the creative capacity of developing countries by training editors, writers, producers, and other staff in updated methods of production and distribution.

Visible support

IDRC helps developing-country researchers to disseminate their results. In certain cases, IDRC will publish or produce some relevant material in the form of:

- Monographs detailing research results;
- Technical reports, training manuals, bibliographies, and conference proceedings resulting from research projects sponsored by IDRC; and
- Films, videos, slides, and other visual materials enhancing the work of researchers.

Efforts to spread information are made even more effective through the translation of numerous publications into English, French, Spanish, or into the language of a particular region to reach those most likely to benefit from the research.

***Reaching
out***

Giving voice to the community

Reaching out

Through its public affairs initiatives, IDRC raises with key publics its visibility and relevance and its role in development research by educating and informing the public and by maintaining government and media relations.

Conferences bring international development experts together to exchange ideas between the science and development communities. A variety of general interest publications and audiovisual productions are also available for publics both in Canada and abroad.

General information

Contact the information officer at the head office, IDRC PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9 (telephone: (613) 598-0569), or directors in the regional offices. The media can get special service through the media relations officer in Canada: (613) 598-0564.

Films and publications

All requests may be sent to the Communications Division, IDRC, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1G 3H9.

A free catalogue of films and publications is available on request. Several sales agents both in Canada and abroad handle IDRC publications. Film loans in Canada can be arranged through the National Film Board.

Project proposals

For project proposals in the fields covered in this section, contact the program officers of the Communications Division in your region or at the head office.

IDRC funds projects proposed and managed by Third World institutions, including universities and governmental as well as nongovernmental agencies or corporations. It is interested in research and research-supporting activities that are directly relevant to meeting basic human needs.

The preparation of a research proposal and its review may take up to a year. We urge researchers, therefore, to initiate contact with IDRC as early as possible when developing their proposal.

Step one: the synopsis

Before embarking on an elaborate plan for a research project, we recommend that researchers make their intentions known to IDRC by writing to the nearest regional office or to the head office directly and addressing the following questions:

- What research is proposed?
- What development problem does the research project concern?
- How will the research be conducted?
- How much time is needed?
- Who will participate in the project?
- What institution is sponsoring the project?
- What are the budgetary requirements? (Enclose a summary budget.)

Proposals will be acknowledged immediately, but please allow about 3 months for a full response.

Step two: a formal proposal

If IDRC's reaction to the outline is positive, a program officer in the relevant division will ask for a formal proposal to be submitted. This request for funding should include a description of the problem and its causes, a description of how the research will be carried out, the expected results, and an explanation of how the results will benefit people.

We recommend that the following sections be included in the proposal:

- Title and brief summary of the project;
- Names and addresses of researchers (including telephone, fax, telex, and telegram numbers if available);
- Background information on the problem to be studied;
- Objectives of the research and the methods to be used;
- Workplan and location of the project;

*Project
proposals*

*Researchers working together, the
keys to development*

- Expected results and possible impact on development. Describe the consequences of the project. Who will use the results? How will they be used? What will be done to disseminate the research results?
- A brief history and description of the institution sponsoring the project;
- The curriculum vitae of the project leader; and
- The capacity and training needs of the research team.

Canadian collaboration

Indicate if the proposed research involves collaboration with a Canadian research team. Canadians may lend their expertise, but it is the research team in the developing country that initiates the project. If necessary, IDRC will help to identify suitable Canadian contacts.

Budget

In detailing specific costs, both in local currency and at the rate of exchange for Canadian dollars, please specify both money and in-kind local contributions. Institutions receiving financial support from IDRC are required to contribute financially to the research as well or to offer comparable services for projects being funded.

How IDRC decides

IDRC will assess your proposal according to the following criteria :

- Scientific merit of the project;
- The likelihood of obtaining practical results that can be implemented;
- The capacity of the institutions to carry out the project with the resources at their disposal;
- Compatibility with national or regional development priorities and programs; and
- The possibility that the results of the research could be applicable in other regions.

The proposal will serve as the basis of a project summary presented for IDRC's approval. IDRC's approval process benefits from the advice and guidance of its 21-member, international Board of Governors. A response will be relayed as soon as possible.

For more information

Write to the program officer of the appropriate IDRC division at the head office or to one of the regional offices.

Where to reach us

Head Office (Canada)

IDRC, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

Tel: (613) 236-6163

Cable: RECENTRE OTTAWA, Telex: 053-3753

FAX: (613) 238-7230

Southeast and East Asia (Singapore)

IDRC, Tanglin PO Box 101, Singapore 9124

Republic of Singapore

Tel: 235-1344

Cable: IDRECENTRE SINGAPORE, Telex: RS 21076

FAX: 235-1849

South Asia (India)

IDRC, 11 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003, India

Tel: 61.94.11

Telex: 31 61536 IDRC IN

Eastern and Southern Africa (Kenya)

IDRC, PO Box 62084, Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: 33.08.50

Cable: RECENTRE NAIROBI, Telex: 23062 RECENTRE

Middle East and North Africa (Egypt)

IDRC/CRDI, PO Box 14 Orman, Giza, Cairo, Egypt

Tel: 73.87.60

Telex: DEVCN UN 92520

West and Central Africa (Senegal)

CRDI, BP 11007, CD Annexe, Dakar, Senegal

Tel: 24.42.31

Cable: RECENTRE DAKAR, Telex: 21674 RECENTRE SG

Latin America and the Caribbean (Uruguay)

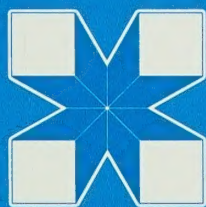
CIID, Casilla de Correos 6379, Montevideo, Uruguay

Tel: 92.20.43

Cable: RECENTRE MONTEVIDEO, FAX: 92.02.23

Notes

IDRC



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